

The Standard

No. 6,184

BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1883.

XXII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Articulos Incomparables

1. <i>Tea Oolong</i>	2. <i>La Patria</i>
3. <i>Correa Negra</i>	4. <i>Correa Blanca</i>
5. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	6. <i>Correa Negra</i>
7. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	8. <i>Correa Negra</i>
9. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	10. <i>Correa Negra</i>
11. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	12. <i>Correa Negra</i>
13. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	14. <i>Correa Negra</i>
15. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	16. <i>Correa Negra</i>
17. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	18. <i>Correa Negra</i>
19. <i>Correa Blanca</i>	20. <i>Correa Negra</i>

Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1883.

Associated Press Telegram

HAYES AGENCY

Paris, 20th.

The Republican press denounce Orleans and Legitimist plots to change the form of Government. It has been decided to institute an enquiry as to the recent acts of Prince Napoleon, to throw light on them in a peremptory manner.

Cairo, 21st.

The Khedive has issued a decree, abolishing the Anglo-French Control over the finances of Egypt.

Paris, 23rd.

The Courts have sentenced Prince Kraptovitch to five years' imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS

Press Telegrams.

The following are the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, as taken from our colleagues—

Montevideo, 22nd.

Said that Government has subsidised an Italian opera company for next winter.

Bull-fight yesterday a complete fiasco—one bull with one eye, another with one horn, another no horns at all, and so on. A lighted staff was stuck in one poor brute, but the toreros refused to throw a second.

Rosario, 22nd.

Another row with emigrants took place last night owing to the police trying to arrest two Frenchmen amongst them. The emigrants threw stones and knocked the Commissary and his police about rather severely. The Commissary used his sword and wounded five emigrants, one dangerously.

Engineer Grondona dead.

Club Industrial still squabbling, and believed it will break up.

PRO PATRIA

Ireland never dies. Her colonists, her friends, her enemies, her allies. Who could have supposed that the few senseless remarks of the *Nacional* on the approaching Municipal elections, in which the cause of the Italian vote was "dubious" as the Irish vote in New York, would have brought to the front so many of our colleagues who defend the cause of Irishmen in the Plata. We have to return our best thanks to the *Union*, the *Herald*, and the *Diario*, for their very able defence.

The letter in the *Diario*, signed M.D., may be accepted as the educated opinion of Argentineans, and we shall publish it with much pleasure in our next, but whether in the Plata or in Australia, or in the United States, New Zealand, or Canada, the Irish colonist or emigrant, has always proved himself a useful, industrious, good settler. Every country in the world of the new countries, courts Irish emigration, shall we say in preference to other nationalities; if not, at least on a par with the best. The career of Irishmen in the Plata is too marked, and too admitted to be called in question. Manly, capable, and brave, in front of the Capital, and Irishmen in the Plata, to be aspersed as the most backward of all emigrants, must be taken away from Buenos Ayres and placed on their trial in some remote, lonely, slow place like San Juan, where error and conceit pass for talent and ability.

The question raised by the *Nacional* is too personal that we regret to be compelled to treat on it, and therefore follow all the more the kindness of our colleagues in standing up for our cause. Irishmen feel sympathy and friends in every part of the globe, and for the one who slanders, a pliancy defends them. That Irishmen have their faults, the same as any other people, no one denies; but that a people so identified with every progress in this land, with every honest enterprise that flourishes in the country, should be stamped as the "mastrassada" is a calumny so grave that our sole reply to the writer in the *Nacional* is, *Cronachee*.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

A most interesting report of the working of the guaranteed and national railways during the first ten months of 1882 has been published. In no former period has railway enterprise been carried on in this country on such a scale as present, and the actual satisfactory returns of most of the lines of

the Republic are a reliable basis for the prospects of the many lines in construction.

The National Government is extending both its trunk lines—the Andean and Central Northern—and there is yet a heavy balance of the loan voted by Congress for these extensions on hand. The Western Railway of B. Aires and the Great Southern Railway are being pushed ahead with great efforts, and the Transandine line has already begun with prospects of carrying on the works with great activity.

Meanwhile, the returns of most of the lines in the country must be considered very satisfactory. All the lines yield splendid results, if we except the Eastern Argentine Railway and the unfortunate Primer Riano miniature line. All the rolling-stock of the Central Argentine Railway is taxed beyond its capacity to remove all the produce lying in Rosario, and the Company must increase same to meet growing demands of traffic. The following comparative figures of the growth of the line for the first ten months of the two last years show the steady growth of traffic on the line—

	1881	1882
Gross returns...	\$1,095,562	\$1,303,827
Expenses...	454,440	537,140
Profit...	641,122	766,687

The above figures show an increase of 267,265 ft. in gross returns and 184,574 ft. in profits of 1882. The traffic on this great trunk line of Argentine railways has been steadily increasing, owing to its splendid geographical position, and has necessitated the construction of a very sensible ratio as the traffic on both Andean and Central Northern lines requires fresh development through the respective extensions. The Central Argentine Railway has the very greatest future before it, and a progressive ratio has already begun during the last few years quite beyond the expectations of the shareholders of the enterprise. What the line requires for the moment is double its actual rolling-stock. When the Andean Railway reaches Mendoza the traffic of the line will assume much larger proportions and measures should be already adopted in consequence.

Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Central Argentine Railway, is at present in Europe, where he will convince the fortunate shareholders of the line of the great prospects of the railway and of the immediate necessity of increasing the actual rolling-stock. It may very well suit the purpose to state here that the complaints made with reference to the security of rolling-stock are becoming daily louder, and that the shareholders will consult their own interests by listening to same.

The Campana Railway is another proof of railway progress in the country; the working of the ten months of the two last years was as follows—

	1881	1882
Gross returns...	\$170,826	\$225,081
Expenses...	123,941	158,728
Profit...	46,885	66,353

The figures show the very remarkable development of traffic on the line; the year's working of 1882 has probably given over \$300,000. The guarantee of 7 1/2 per cent will be more than covered by the returns. Both the above railways offer a pleasing picture of development, which promises to increase every year; meantime the working of the Eastern Argentine Railway gives unsatisfactory results and occasions a heavy outlay on the National Treasury. The Eastern Argentine is the only guaranteed line of the Republic yielding negative results. The management of the line in this country could not be more economical or more scrupulous, but the expenses of the Board in London are too large for the enterprise. The comparative returns of the first ten months show a slight increase in 1882—

	1881	1882
Gross returns...	\$149,530	\$155,738
Expenses...	123,941	158,728
Profit...	25,589	40,222

This railway will never pay unless extended to a more populous district of the country. The Argentine Government would consult its own interests by taking charge of the railway, and by the same means circumstances give very low interest on the capital invested, and is a heavy burden on the treasury. We have often pointed to the fact; the remedy is in the hands of the Government. The Government railways of the country are, with the exception of the Eastern Argentine, yielding splendid results, and will continue to do so as the result of the country increases.

LONDON STOCK-EXCHANGE.

The simple reading of Rule 60 of the Stock-Exchange, which we give herewith, will show our readers that internal or home loans of a foreign country do not come within the jurisdiction of the London Stock-Exchange.

The 9 per cent. Treasury Bonds were last raised to market. Subsequently these bonds, to meet the convenience of holders, and owing to favourable exchange rates, were re-quoted in England, where the bulk of the stock is at present held; but there was no general Bond signed abroad, as is the usual case when negotiating a foreign loan. These Treasury Bills were all dated in this market by the Government of the United States, and were received in payment at par, and had to sell them here at a severe discount.

We apprehend that this rule of the Stock-Exchange settles this question and fully explains why Messrs. Baring, Muriel, and other leading London bankers have refused to sign the prospectus of Mr. Baring and the Treasury Bonds.

The Committee will not recognize new Bonds, stock, or other securities issued by any foreign Government that has violated the conditions of any previous loan raised in this country, unless it shall appear to the committee that a settlement of existing claims has been made to the satisfaction of the bondholders. Companies issuing such securities will be liable to be excluded from the "Official List."

URUGUAY.

Report by Mr. Monson on the Trade and Commerce of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay for the Year 1881, and also upon the Financial and General Condition of that Country and its Commercial Relations and Interests with Foreign Powers.

Such of my colleagues who have found themselves obliged to compile an annual commercial report respecting the country in which they are stationed must frequently have felt themselves hampered by the restriction which forbids them to touch upon the current politics which necessarily affect, and in a considerable number of cases are inextricably bound up with, the progress and development of its commercial existence. Most especially must this occur in the South American Republics, where Her Majesty's Ministers are called upon to take note of those ever-varying political combinations and complications, both internal and external to the place of their residence, which may well be expected to cause inevitable fluctuations in the trade, which can hardly be said to have yet accommodated themselves to the circumstances which originally gave and should now secure to their independence. Confronted by this difficulty, which the above-mentioned restriction imposes upon me, I am about to venture to sketch in outline, and with the determination to avoid filling in the light and shadow of the present, the picture of the conditions of life and property in the Banda Oriental, the knowledge of which is acting unfavourably upon the introduction of foreign capital and immigrants, and the experience of which is rendering uneasy and discontented not only the foreign but the native elements of the country.

In the very interesting and comprehensive report upon the Argentine Confederation compiled last year by Mr. Egerton, there are to be found many passages which, while almost as applicable in point of description to this country as to the provinces of that Republic, touch with admirable discretion, and yet with sufficient distinctness, upon the drawbacks to which immigrants are exposed by the inexperience of the population, which the law should provide in regions in which the arm of the Government is either too weak or too apathetic to interfere on the side of justice. In endeavouring to penetrate somewhat further than he has done into an examination of the causes that render the administration of the law, especially in the rural districts, difficult and inefficient, I consider myself justified by the fact that English interests in the Banda Oriental are no mean consideration. It is true that of the many British subjects who some years ago speculated in estancia, and hoped to make their fortunes by cattle and sheep-rearing, a large proportion have left the country, and have been ruined, but there are several yet remaining; while of the principal financial and industrial undertakings the most important are in English hands, and provided by English capital, the railways, gas and water companies, docks, banks, steamship and telegraph companies—nearly all exclusively English in origin and dependent upon English management. Recent events, too, in which foreigners (nearly not British subjects) have conspired to ruin the Argentine Republic, have been the result of the desperate provisions of the law but of the dictates of common humanity, have conferred upon Montevideo an odious reputation, and will doubtless have drawn attention in quarters where ordinarily but little interest is felt in the affairs of the River Plate, to the conditions of social existence in a country enjoying such natural advantages as this, and to the fact that the country is so much more secure of comfort as falls to the lot of our own Australian colonies.

Although the stream of immigration has of late years been almost entirely diverted from the shores of this Republic, the proportion of foreigners to the remainder of the population is still relatively very considerable. British, Spanish, and Italian form the elements from which the labouring class is chiefly recruited; and although their children born in this country are by Uruguayan laws natives, they themselves show in general no disposition to become naturalized citizens of the land of their residence. It was a wise policy which threw upon, without any restriction of compulsory naturalization, the foreign-born of the Platine Savana, such as the European farmer and stockbreeder; and although in the Banda Oriental there remain no unappropriated lands, the estancia, as a rule, so extensive in acreage, and the rural population is so insufficient to supply other ordinary agricultural labour or the class of skilled industrial employed in the direction and management of stock farms, that there would still be a demand for respectable foreign immigrants. But as the insecurity of life and liberty in the rural districts (concerning which I shall have something more to say further on) were not of itself sufficient to deter such immigrants from remaining in the country, a cry has been raised and circulated by certain classes, who have a vested interest in the status quo, that a cry has been raised and circulated by certain classes, who have a vested interest in the status quo, that a cry has been raised and circulated by certain classes, who have a vested interest in the status quo.

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to and consular representatives of the foreigner on behalf of their country, but is not only subversive of the established order of government, but also an insult to a country which, however weak it may be, is yet a Sovereign State, with as much right to the independence of its internal administration as the most powerful nations of the Old and New World. That this idea will ever be translated into a legal enactment I cannot believe, but the fact that it finds its echo in the utterances of men more or less responsible to public opinion is sufficient indication of the shortsighted view of those to whose charge the interests of the country are committed.

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the Mautrasan murder might seem to exhibit. The poor creature, Myra Joyce, protested his innocence almost when choking to the throat of the hangman. I do not for one moment contest the justice of the sentence in his case, but how many of us in our London houses know what is the "country of the Joyces?" It is a district unknown to the majority of Irishmen. A remnant of the age not only of Elizabeth but of Henry II., and before his time. It is one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in the world, separated by defiles and narrow strips of land from the almost equally barbarous country round Longh Corrib and Lough Mask. Its lakes and forests rival in beauty those of Scotland and Norway, and from its rugged mountains one overlooks the Atlantic Archipelago rarely visited, we might say, without exaggeration by civilized men. In these wilds the vendetta and the customs of the Irish tribes and countries still exist. The "Joyces" are a remnant of a tribe or gang of robbers of the middle ages. To speak of the late murder as agrarian, or having political or civilized significance, is sheer Cockney ignorance. The criminal really exists in the Government, the landlords, and Anglo-Irish, and those who could have ignored and been indifferent to the presence of such an anomaly in our midst.

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were not worth more money, that I thought they were worth more than that. I think so still, and therefore, we do not reduce the amount, but let them stand at the figure they represent.

The Rev. W. B. Kennard: They stood last year at \$8,000.

The Chairman: They were reduced last year by \$8,000, and then remained at \$30,000. Therefore, I think, the various items, as well in the profit and loss account as in the balance-sheet, show that, considering the year we have passed through, we are able to render you a very fair account of our stewardship. (Cheers.) It is my custom, gentlemen, as each

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The proprietors beg to inform their many visitors and the public in general, that they have now entirely renovated the above establishment, and fitted it up with all the latest improvements.

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Henry Vignolles & Sons

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The proprietor speaks English perfectly.

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The Hotel is to advise her camp friends that she now resides at Cuyo 1012, where they will meet with every attention and comfort at very moderate prices.

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Fruit and the latest crops in Europe

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FRUIT TREES

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Engravings on Wood

Continental Exhibition

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LIVERPOOL

GUILLERMO J. HILL

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Runciman y Cia.

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260—Calle Cangallo—260

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W. G. MARTINEZ

140—Calle Fernandina—140

Corrales & Cuntz

Consignatarios de Frutas del Pais

Wool and Produce Brokers

ESCRITORIO

55—CANGALLO—55

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EFFERVESCENT

SALINE POWDER.

Restorer of Health, Strength, and Vigor of Body and Mind.

Imperial

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Capital £1,000,000 sterling

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Capital & Pfeiffer

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R. & J. CARLISLE & Co.

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140—MAIPU—140

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140—Calle Fernandina—140

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Bankers and private individuals

Customers have the advantage of having any

Bill discounted, or obtaining Loans

on Negotiable Securities, or Deposits Bills,

Company, etc., for Collection—subject to a

conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight,

or for periods of three, six, or twelve months,

with interest on which is calculated by

the market value of money, the Bank not

being a party to the transaction, but acting

as the principal party.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling

abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the

purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the

United States, etc., the terms of which can be

ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out Goods to the

River Plate, can do so through the medium of

the Bank's chief office.

22 MOORATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Amsterdam

Berlin

Bombay

Calcutta

Canton

Colon

Hankow

Harbin

Hongkong

Kobe

Lyons

Manila

Medan

Peking

Rangoon

Singapore

Sourabaya

Tientsin

Yokohama

And on many other

places in Italy

JOHN TODD

Manager

London & R. Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD

(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)

The rate of interest allowed and charged by

the Bank will be as follows:

3 months' deposit, 3 1/2 %

6 months' deposit, 4 %

12 months' deposit, 4 1/2 %

Current account, 3 %

Discounts granted according to

circumstances.

Light balances in account may be

kept in gold and silver, 3 %

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Banco de Italia

Rio de la Plata

98—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—98

Capital en oro efectivo, \$1,500,000

Reserva de oro efectivo, \$1,500,000

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Bank of Ireland

PUBLISHED

Bill of Exchange on the above Bank, and

all its Branches, issued by the undersigned,

EDWARD CASEY

80—Reconquista—80

North British and

Mercantile

Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Resources of the Company as at 31st

December 1881.

I. Subscribed Capital—

£1,000,000

II. Reserve Fund—

£1,000,000

III. Life Fund—

£1,000,000

IV. Revenue for the year 1881—

£1,000,000

V. Revenue for the year 1882—

£1,000,000

VI. Revenue for

B. & Q. REMATES

REMATE
Baltar & Quesada

MUY IMPORTANTE
Hacienda Lanar
VACUNA
En el Partido de Las Flores

LA VIGILANCIA
Parte de la Remoladora Estancia
CHACABUO
700 cabezas de animales
Vacunas Mescladas
Con su dotación de Toros
1 Saca de Toros

4.000 OVEJAS
Raza Karakul
48 toros 3/4 sangre
DURHAM
A 3 leguas de la Estación

SALADO
Ferre Carri del Sud
Partido de los Andes
Mugrave y Grady y Ca.
Almejo precio

51-SAN MARTIN-51
El Martes 23 de Enero 1882

A las 3 en punto de la tarde
Venderemos al contado al mejor postor
las haciendas que arriba se detallan, del establecimiento
La Vigilancia perteneciente al Sr.
Mugrave, Grady y Ca., cuyo pre-
mio es el siguiente:

700 a 800 animales vacunos al corte
con su correspondiente dotación de toros
de 2000 a 3000 vacunos
4000 ovejitas muy buenas corderos con su
dotación de pastos, divididos en dos machos
de 1000 a 1500
48 toros de 2 a 3 años, 2 sangres Durham
Tanto la hacienda lanar como la vacuna
de primer orden, y muy rentables en su
estado de ganadería.

Las haciendas que desean verla hacienda
pueden tomar una jardinería que sale de la
estación Salado y que pasa por el establecimiento
de los Mates, Jover y Vimes.
Por más pormenores a nuestra casa Calle
San Martín 51.

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Value of Coins.

Regarding the value of the coins in circulation in the interior, the National Executive Power has issued the following order:

Finance Office of the Nation.

B. Aires, Jan. 21, 1933

Having seen the petition in which the merchants of Tucumán ask that the value of the Bolivian "chico" be fixed according to National currency, and in view of the report by the "Comandante General" and a meeting.

That said coins have been valued by the mercantile decrees according to their metallic value in accordance with the alternatives of silver in universal currency, and accordingly said value has been received and delivered by the National Office of the Nation.

That the resolution of the 2nd Dec. 1882 establishing the price for buying foreign silver, for re-coining, will not interfere with said value.

That all the obligations assigned to the Bolivian dollar in the different provinces of the interior has always carried explicitly the determined value that in such contract is interpreted by the phrase "Bolivian dollar" and in no case will be interpreted according to the case may be.

That though in the provinces they have had banks of emission regulated according to the value of the Bolivian dollar, it has not been at all times the same, and in the period of their convertibility are not equal to the Bolivian dollar and Santa Fe they are at the value of \$10, 75, while in other places it is at the value of \$10, 50, and in others it is at the value of \$10, 25, following the mercantile decrees of the two countries, which have been established in the name of Bolivian dollar of \$10, 75 in one country and in another of \$10, 50, and in others of \$10, 25.

That the meeting called by the Comandante General to discuss the question, and all others of the same nature, and the question of fixing the value of money in each country, has been held in the country can be considered arranged.

By these rules and in conformity with the previous reports, the above question must be solved in the manner indicated in the Dec. 1882. Let this be known to the Supreme Government of Tucumán and to the different provinces of the Comandante, and let it be published.

MARCELO

Juan J. Rosendo

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Public Land Office.

The public is hereby notified that on February 28th 1883, a piece of public land, situated in the Partido de Trébol, comprising 3,378 hectares, will be put up to public auction, in conformity with the Law of December 18th 1878.

The adjoining landholders are: Moisés Marín, Alacena, and Santa Valiente.

The auction will be held in this office at 2 o'clock p.m.

The basis of sale will be \$200,000 m.p. per hectare.

R. Aires, Nov. 28th, 1882.

IGNACIO FREIRE

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